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sibility from his motility," whence his apparent clairvoyance, which increases as the functions of motion and will decline. This is about the same as occurs in sleep. Thus the spiritist is "an artist of the first rank who plays the role of either an amateur or of a sleeper." The pamphlet has no scientific value or method, but has the mild merit of attempting to turn attention from the realities and so-called facts of spiritualism, to seek the key to it all in the psychophysiological processes of the "medium."

Le spiritisme. Dr. PAUL GIBIER. Paris, 1887, 398 pp.

This is a historical, critical and experimental study of "occidental fakirism," contains twenty-four cuts and a bibliography, and is devoted more to "experimental spiritualism" than to hypnotism. The author describes the researches of Crooks and Zoellner, raps, spontaneous writing, transportation of bodies without contact, in a way surely hardly worthy a professional naturalist, and concludes with an appeal for a society for investigating "this branch of physiological psychology." Allan, Kardec, Eliphas Levi, Houdin, the fourth dimension of space, cell and plastidute souls, theosophy, mysticism, ancient oracles and magic, comparative religions and theology are the chief centres of interest in this book, which thus illustrates how ineffective is the education which a man now receives in the young author's chosen field to fit him to study with true scientific spirit and method, phenomena in such a field as modern hypnotism opens.

Magnétisme et hypnotisme. Dr. A. CULLERRE. 1887, 358 pp.

This work, here published in a second enlarged edition, contains twenty-eight figures, is a very comprehensive survey of the whole field, historical, psychological, clinical, legal, etc. It is written from no well defined standpoint, but modulates from illustrations of the Rochefort experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Ferrier, with no clear method. The author is evidently a suburban middle-aged general practitioner who has read and quotes extensively.

Le nouvel hypnotisme. L. MOUTIN. Paris, 1887, 220 pp.

This illustrated book, though written by a public exhibitor of twelve years' experience, and of repute not unlike that of Hansen, Das and Donato, has a certain interest to the scientific student of hypnotism. The author is evidently frank in detailing the manipulations and other methods he has found successful with refractory subjects, and even in describing a list of accidents produced in vulnerable subjects by either submitting to or witnessing his hypnotic seances. His drastic methods, the symptoms he relies on, which all evince profound nervous disturbance, the kind of scenes he describes as most effective with audiences, all tend to show that despite the zeal displayed in propagating the cause of "true magnetism," which he says makes for health and science, public performances like his should be suppressed by law.